# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

APPIGE N. W. CORNER OF VULTON AND NASSAU STS

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, Forncents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE cents per copy. Annual subscription price:-One Copy.....

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Volume XXXII ...... No. 95

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.-

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- CROWN DIAMONDS.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway, -- PROFESSOR HARTZ

WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES—L'ESCAMATRUE AND I FAIRY SINGING BERD. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposit the Metropolitan Hotel—In their Ethiopian Entretain MENTS, SINGING, DANGING AND BURLESQUEE—THE BLAC COOK—ENGLISH OPERA WITH GENERAL ACCENT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSPRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In their Sones, Daners, Eccentricities, Berlesques, &c.—Criber-Leon-Madagacas Ballet Troups-Normal-Ici L'on Paille Paricals.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—Grippin & Christy's Minstrels.— Ethiopian Minstrels, Ballans, Burlesques, &c.—The Bord Bosheat -Black Canos.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. --Conic Vocalism. Negro Minstrelay. Burlesques, Ballet Divertissement, Ac.-The River Rays of New York. Matinee at 25 of Clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, as Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-is a Vanisty of Light and Lauchanic Entertainments,—The Female Clears of Washington

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Mis

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hail, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 7½,—Moving Mi Bor or the Pilgrin's Progress—Sixty Magnificates, Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock.

NRW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, -HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROBST-THE WASHINGTON TWING-WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCHENCE AND ARE LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A.M. 141 10 P. M.

# TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, April 3, 1867.

## TO NEWSPAPER READERS AND ADVERTISERS

The probable reconstruction of the South, unde the bill passed by Congress, seems to give an impetus to business all over the country.

We feel the influence of it in connection with our journal, its circulation and advertising having increased to a point which they have never before reached. As matters look we shall be compelled, instead of a triple, to publish a quadruple sheet daily. A probable average of from forty to fifty columns of advertisements will require that extension of space in order to prevent its interfering with the news.

Our advice to business men who feel desponden is to cheer up and advertise. The South will be back soon, business will be lively, and all that will be required will be for them to keep up their courage and to send us their advertisements in time to be classified—that is, before half-past eight in the evening.

# TRE NEWS.

# EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester

The Fenian war has been renewed in Ireland, as an ticipated in the letters of our special correspondents is Dublin published in the HERALD yesterday. The British troops have been in collision with the insurgent "belligerents" in the vicinity of Dublin and Cork. The mil tary claim a victory in each instance. In the neighbor hood of Dublin the soldiers routed three Feniaus, who were "fully armed and equipped," and appear, by the

Cable report, to have been particularly formidable.

Lord Derby regards the cession of Russian America a matter of "indifference" to England. The cotton growing reports from India are taken as satisfactory in

Consols closed at 91 for money in London. United States five-twenties were at 75 in London, 84% in Paris and 78 in Frankfort.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull, with middling uplands at 12%d. a 13d. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions

By special correspondence from Constantinople and Alexandria, Egypt, dated to the 28th of February, we have important details relative to the actual position of the Eastern question difficulty and the preparations, noiseless but certain, which are being made to attempt its solution by a great war. Turkey was concentrating her hosts, of various nationalities, in great force in and acound Constantinople. Rus was reinforcing her regiments and advancing on her frontier line, and the Turks (of all classes) seemed impressed with the belief that a struggle was at hand in which the Sultan's position must be maintained at the cost of much blood or the Crescent be retired from

Europe to the Asiatic shores of the Bosphorus. The Viceroy of Egypt, moved, it is thought, by French advice, bears himself more independently towards the Sultan as he undertands the near approach of war. The universality of American travel in Egypt and the servil and poverty-stricken condition of the newly enfran bjects of the Viceroy form interesting points in

the letter of our Alexandria correspondent.

Our special correspondent in Madrid sketches the political situation of Spain as affecting the people and one of the Queen at the period of the late elections in that kingdom, and shows that it was full of danger to the ruling classes.

# THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday several bills were advanced to a third reading. Bills amending the revised statutes relative to new trials granted and to prevent obstructions upon the piers and wharves of New York were massed. The bills concerning the registration of voters in the Metropolitan district and incorporating the New York Crosstown Railroad were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third resum. In the evening session the bills increasing the school tax in New York and authorizing the Second Avenue Rail road Company to extend their tracks were advanced to third reading. Progress was reported on the bill to in-corporate the New York and Long Island Bridge Company, to prevent injury and loss of life on railroads, and numerous others. The Assembly amendment to the Central Railroad Fare bill was concurred in and the bill

In the Assembly bills to facilitate the construction the New York, Oswego and Midland, the Southern Cer tral sed the Susquehauna Valley Railroads were ordered to a third reading.

THE CITY.

Justice Connolly has made arrangements to have some one of the other police justices preside at his court unt his suit against Superintendent Kennedy is settled. Just tice Ledwith has been presiding, but the policemen still persist in taking their prisoners elsewhere.

Manyant, the burglar who was killed on Sunday more-

ing by officer Scott, in Williamsburg, is reported to have ed his wife and child a few years ago, and to have shot Mr. Smith, in South First street, while rob

his house last Christmas.
In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Geo. G. Barnard, the case of Kennedy, received of the Merchants' National Bank, vs. Leonard Huyck and Jos B. Stewart, came up on a motion to set aside the order of arrest in the case of these defendants.

After hearing the argument of counsel the court directed
the discharge of Stewart, holding Huyck in default of

The case of Philip Henrich, late secretary of the Rhe-nish Railway of Cologue, in Prussia, who, as stated in the Hunain of Sunday, had been arrested in Wisconsin on a charge of having committed for-gery in Cologne to the amount of \$8,000, was again up for hearing yesterday before Commissioner White. Counsel for the prisoner having stated that he had not had time to examine the papers, the Commissioner adjourned the case till Monday next.

An interesting case came up before Commissioner Newton, in Brooklyn, yesterday, the defendant being a former deputy collector of internal revenue, who was charged with having embezzled the sum of nearly \$10,000, which he had collected for taxes at various times during 1864 and 1865 from residents of States Island. Some testimeny was taken, after which the

case was adjourned until the 9th inst: David Horth was sent to the City Prison by Justices Dowling and Kelly, in the Court of Special Sessions yes

erday, for killing a cat. The new Academy of Music was the scene of a gas exion last evening about an hour previous to the nightly performance, which came near causing another ire. The property man was so seriously injured about the face and chest that he is in a very critical con

The stock market was dull, but steady yesterday. Gold closed at 134%.

There was not a great deal of activity in commercia circles yesterday, but a fair trade was developed in most departments, the firmness of gold exerting a favorab nfluence. The cotton market was irregular under the cable news, but closed with a rather better feeling on the part of sellers. Breadstuffs were quiet, but firm Corn was active and higher. Oats were also firmer Pork was dull heavy and lower. Cut meats, lard, &c. were also heavy. Naval stores were moderately active Petroleum was lower. Wool was firm, though quiet.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

In the United States Senate yesterday the committee on the revision of the laws of the District of Columbia were authorized to sit during the recess. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, made an explanation relative to the charge against Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, o failing to supply means to pay the interest on certain United States stocks in New York in 1860, when he was Secretary of the Treasury. A letter of Mr. Thomas sking a full investigation of the charge, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate then went into xecutive session and soon after adjourned.

Our Panama correspondence, dated the 23d of March, says that on the 12th of February Mosquera addressed a brigade of troops on the plaza, glorifying himself and abusing Congress. The troops then marched through the streets and around the legislative halls. Great indignation was excited in Congress by these acts, and a lengthy report setting forth the cause of the trouble between the two branches of government was read in the lower house. A serious outbreak was ox-Cuyler had taken on six torpedo boats at Carthagens and would probably go to Jamaica for coal. The Colombian Press thinks it likely that the United States will find

itself involved in complications with Spain.

Our Valparaiso correspondent, writing under date of
March 3, says the allied squadron had returned from its
trip to San Juan Fernandez. The English ship Colina arrived from Malaga, a Spanish port, in Februray, but was not allowed to unload, and was notified that she had better put to sea as soon as possible. The military ex-pedition to the southern territories occupied by the Auraconian Indians had succeeded in establishing a post mouth of Totten river. The privilege of con structure a railroad from Talcuahano to Concepcion had been granted to General Vicars, of Philadelphia.

Our Matamoros correspondent furnishes a list of the forces in Mexico at present on both sides. Of course the main troops of both parties are facing each other at Querétare. The total is sixty-nine thousand seven hun-dred men, including guerillas, for the liberals, and six-teen thousand men for the imperialists. The French squadron sailed from Havana last Wednesday morn-

We have newspaper files from British Honduras dated at Belize onthe 9th of March. Martial law was in force in the northern district of the colony. It is reported that thirty persons died of cholera in Wank's river. There were sixty-five soldiers stationed at Indian Church. The planters had resumed their work and were tak in their crops. A letter dated at A new settlement-on the 4th of March, says:-"Everything here is in a prosperous state, our works are getting on splendidly and our field hands are all healthy. A friend of mine from along the coast told me he ex pected his crop of rice this year would yield about one Corosal is reported quiet. The bundred barrels." Belize division of the Honduras militia has been released from service.

Our Southern letters relate to affairs in Texas, Georgis and Florida. The people of Texas near the Rio Grande border are utterly indifferent about the workings of the Military Reconstruction bill, professing really as much allegiance to Mexico as they do to the United States, and taking decidedly more interest in her affairs. A large mass meeting of colored voters was held in Macon on the 26th of March, at which sentiments were expressed favoring affiliation with the white voters.

General Schofield has suspended all elections in Virginia until the registration of voters is completed. He will fill all vacancies occurring in the meantime by appointments. General Swayne, commanding the sub provisions of the Civil Rights bill and prohibits pas ments for services rendered the State during the war.

The democratic ticket was elected in St. Paul, Minn. Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A radical was elected Mayor of St. Louis. The election in Leaven worth, Kansas, went democratic yesterday. In Cleve-land, Ohio, a democratic Mayor was elected, the rest of the successful candidates being republicans. In Cincin nati the republican majority is about 5,000.

The application in the Baltimore Superior Court yes erday for an injunction restraining the Police Commis sioners from holding an election for a State Convention was rejected.

all in a critical condition, and one of the largest, at Mor ganzia Bend, has given way, by which seven parishes

A prize fight took place between Frank Drew and Johnny Bernard, opposite St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday last. Drew was declared the victor after one hundred and sixty-five rounds.

The Swedish bark Diana was abandoned at sea on the 25th uit. Her crew were rescued. General Hancock's Indian expedition was at Selma of Saturday. He proposes to call a council of Indians, and if they do not agree to specific terms of peace he will

mmediately commence the war.

In Utah and Colorado the month of March was very cold, numerous horses and cattle being frozen to death. John Hagadorn, in prison for a minor offence, broke jail at Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, and are now at

Green's Hotel at Long Branch was burned down yes

#### Will Chief Justice Chase Do His Duty and Avoid Impenchment?

There appear to be some indications that Chief Justice Chase has taken the question of impeachment in his own case into serious consideration. It is now intimated that he may appoint the officers under the new Bankrupt law which the act enjoins upon him, though he endeavored to avoid that duty. It is also said that there is a prospect of Jeff Davis being tried. Now, we hope that is the case, and that there will be no unnecessary delay, either in nominating the Registers in bankruptcy or in trying Davis. Should Mr. Chase fail to do his duty by putting off the trial of Davis and postponing the nomination of Registers till the meeting of Congress in December approaches, we shall feel it our duty to urge his impeachment; for then he would be clearly guilty of an impeachable offence.

President Johnson, with the passage of the policy of Congress over his vetoes, we had oncluded would trouble the country no more with his exploded policy of Southern reconstruction. We have taken it for granted, from his recognition of these laws and from his satisfactory appointments under them, that he had made up his mind to see them "faithfully executed." and that there would be no further conflict between him and Congress on the subject. It seems, however, that while holding out this idea as long as Congress was in session, he was all the time meditating a resumption of hostilities, and that now, with Congress out of the way till July, he has resolved at once to make up his case.

Within the last few days, it appears, there have been considerable accessions of Southern politicians in Washington who still adhere to the President's policy and who still think it may possibly be resuscitated and established by the Supreme Court of the United States. These men, it appears, have prepared a petition, numerously signed, addressed to Chief Justice Chase and the associate Justices of the Supreme Court, praying for an injunction against General Pope, commander of the Third Military District of the South, comprising the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and also against Andrew Johnson, a citizen of Tennessee and President of the United States, restraining them from taking any action in enforcing the laws of reconstruction enacted by Congress until the question of their constitutionality shall be tried and settled in their favor by said Supreme Court. It is given out that this petition is to be presented to the Court (now in session) before the end of this week that eminent counsel have been employed by the petitioners, and that if their prayer be rejected on the ground that the Court has no original jurisdiction in such a case, or if they withhold their petition on this ground, the petitioners will proceed to get up a case in Alexandria, Virginia, before Judge Underwood, in order to make an appeal from his district to the Supreme Court. Indeed, they are reported to be working up such a case in Alexandria at the present time, and President Johnson (backed by his Attorney General Stanberry) is said to be the prime leader

in all these movements. We have reason to believe these reports substantially true. These Southern leading Johnson politicians in Washington would hardly, at this late hour of the day, proceed to such a scheme as this, of a hurried appeal to the Supreme Court, without some invitation or encouragement from the White House. It would be downright stupidity on their part to move in the matter, even of getting up this petition or this Alexandria case, without first consulting and getting the advice and consent of Mr. Johnson as the President and as their friend. Mr. Johnson is, therefore, the responsible party for these pro-ceedings, which aim, if possible, to secure in the absence of Congress a decision from the Supreme Court declaring all these lately enacted laws of Southern reconstruction uncon

stitutional, null and void. Upon the late Milligan decision and one or two other recent judgments of the same kidney there is a pretty good foundation for the presumption that as politicians and partisans the President has five of the members of the Supreme Court against four in favor of Congress. Mr. Johnson quoted freely from these aforesaid decisions in making up the arguments of some of his late veto messages. If a case, therefore, could be brought before this Court and a full bench before July, involving the ble that they might on a party division, five to four, be pronounced null and void. What then? Why then Pandemonium would be let loose, and discord and confusion dire would prevail over the length and breadth of the land. There appears no probability, however, that the case suggested can be worked up efore the reassembling of Congress, or that in the interval a full bench of the Supreme Court could be mustered even it the appeal contemplated should be brought in. There are one or two invalid members of the old democratic Taney school who must not be over-, looked in these nice calculations.

Assuming, therefore, that all these schemes for defeating Congress through a snap judgment from the Supreme Court are moonshine and green cheese, what will be the consequences of these proposed experiments? The mere announcement of such projected legal proceedings under the advice, connivance or consent of the President, will operate to check the work of reconstruction so promisingly commenced in the South, and will result in another Northern reaction against him and his political supporters. In this thing Mr. Johnson is blundering again-he is furnishing new capital to the Northern radicals, and is doing exactly what they want in delaying and confusing the work of Southern reconstruction and restoration. The longer the excluded States remain excluded by their own and the President's folly, as their chief adviser, the better will it serve the political game of the radicals. Moreover, he is strengthening the impeachment party before the impeachment committee in these movements to bring about a conflict in his behalf between the Supreme Court and Congress.

If there were any chances, or a single promising chance for a judgment from the Court against Congress and its measures of Southern reorganization in the Interval to July, the experiment indicated would still be full of danger and inevitably ruinous to the Executive, the Court and all concerned; but as there is no prospect for this thing, Mr. Johnson would do well at once to give it up. If he desires to avoid the ordeal of impeachment in July he will at once abandon, suspend and discountenance all these factious legal proceedings, which only serve the purposes of the radicals and to revive Mr. Seward's warning of last September on that melancholy Chicago pilgrimage, that "we must take Andrew Johnson as President or King."

The Judiciary and the Recent Riots. Five or six of the St. Patrick's day rioters have already been tracked out by the police and arrested, including one of the marshals of the Brooklyn society, which created the disturbance. They have all been admitted to ball, and we think it exceedingly probable that the affair will be allowed to end there; for we doubt very much whether they will be indicted or tried, or if they are that the judiciary will

preparations going on in the courts and elsewhere to let them off without runishment. The truth is that the elective system has converted our judiciary into a mere farce. It will be necessary for the Constitutional Convention to take this matter into consideration, which should induce them to remodel our mode of appointing judges, and reorganize our whole udicial system, grand juries, courts and all.

Immorality of Politicians. Connecticut has returned to her ancient rule, which forbade the separation of politics from morals, and from the perfection of morals, Christianity. In rejecting as a candidate for Congress a showman and self-proclaimed humbug whose perception of right and wrong was so obtuse that he gloried in his shame, justifying deceit and adopting the vile maxim that the end sanctifies the means, Connecticut has emphatically protested against the prevalent im-

morality of politicians. That this immorality is by no means confined by party lines, and that it has infected the party most recently elevated to power by virtue of its special recognition of "the higher law" and its avowed pretensions to superior morality, are facts patent to all. It was almost work of supererogation for Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley to bear witness to these lamentable facts. But surely they are both competent witnesses in the case, and who shall gainsay their evidence? The Nestor of our New York politicians, particularly, ought to know what is the matter with them. In the courts of this country a witness is not compelled to criminate himself, but his voluntary testimony at the bar of public opinion we are bound to accent. Thurlow Weed admits that "legislative demoralization has reached a culminating point." He adds that "the tendencies have been downward for several years," and he denounces "legislative traffic" as "unlawful, prohibited, corrupt and corrupting." The evil, he says, is patent and present, and he agrees with the HERALD that the remedy is in the people, who should scrutinize more carefully the character of each and every candidate for office. The people should practically adopt the theory of the late Dr. Wayland, one of our soundest writers on moral philosophy, that political corruption is in no respect the less wicked because it is so common; and dishonesty is no better policy in the affairs of State than in any other affairs, though men may persuade themselves and others to the contrary.

Even the violence of party zeal could not prevent the scandal occasioned in England by he infamous private character of both Wilkes and his opponent, Colonel Luttrell, who were alike members of the profligate society of Young Travellers," that used to profane Medenham Abbey, near Marlow, by reviving, habited like monks, the worship of Bacchus and Venus.

Perhaps the most formal and offensive ttempt to justify political immorality was nade in the reports of secret committ Parliament relative to the opening of private letters, especially those of Mazzini, by order of Sir James Graham. According to these reports it is "the duty" of a minister, in certain cases of emergency, "affecting important public interests," to steal, to lie, to commit forgery, treachery and tyrannous injustice-in short, to abrogate the entire decalogue. The British conscience was shocked and alarmed, as well it might be, at such a disclosure and such a defence of political immorality. One reviewer of these remarkable documents traced this immorality, which he called "a moral canker," to the state of academical and university education in England, to the influence of the ethics of Arcideacon Paley and Professor Sewel, who taught political expediency on the one hand other, and to the influence of such pagan literature as the Metamorphosis of Ovid and the history of the Punic war. The consequence was petty larceny, fraud, forgery, felony, recklessness of assertion in party leaders, flagrant breaches of taith and a popular notion that with politicians truth is but a plaything. Why should not the conscience of the American people be shocked and alarmed when they find the decalogue as completely abrogated at Washington and Albany as it was then in

London? The character of political rulers is even more vitally important in a republic like our own than in a European monarchy. The very exstence of a republic depends upon the virtue and intelligence of its citizens, and their character is directly affected for weal or woe by that of their chosen leaders. If the American people become wholly indifferent to this, theirs must be the epitaph which a thoughtful historian has said is inscribed on the tomb of every people which has been great in history:-" It perished because its character was corrupt." It was the genius of character which rendered George Washington illustrious and imparted to our republic a strength which can decay only with the gradual disregard of character in the selection of our candidates for public office.

Let our orators check this growing tendency to corruption; for it can and must be checked The wretched logic that made New York send to Congress a prize fighter, a faro dealer and a copperhead, is not more inevitable than that which Connecticut has resisted in refusing to send Barnum to Congress. The historian to whom we have already aliuded will be glad to see in this refusal a sign of improvement among the children of Barnum's neighbors in boyhood, as portrayed by himself. After alluding to De Tocqueville's account of the rural populations in America, where "they have no use for the word peasant, because they have not the idea which it represents," our historian adds in a curious note:-"Those who desire to hear American testimony to these facts may read, if they can, Mr. Barnum's 'Autobiography.' The description of his native vilnge-Bethel, near New York-conveys a vivid and striking picture which cannot, I think, be other than deeply painful to any one who wishes the good of his kind. The gambling, the lotteries, the universal cheating, the systematic lying among the farming population of that part of America exceed the most exaggerated accounts of Chinese and Hindoo demoralization." Happily the defeat of the woolly horse candidate for Congress in Connecticut shows that this worse than Chinese and Hindoo demoralization no longer exists in "the farming population of that part of America;" and we trust that in all parts of America the tendency to demoralization will be checked by a similar rebuke to the pre sumption of unworthy aspirants to office. confidently repeat that this tendency can be

corruption has gone more than half way the dead weight of the Bridgeport showman, statesman, drawing his own inspiration and forming his own character from the purest times and the greatest examples of his country, disbelieve that those among whom he lives are worse, and if he were wrong in that supposition at first others would not be wrong; for they would find in him a living refutation of the idea of a universal degeneracy. One example will encourage many another and may in the end form the general tone of the nation." Let us not despair of the republic.

## Opening of the Paris Expesition.

The cable account which we gave yesterday of the opening ceremonies of the Paris Exhibition was sufficiently full to enable our readers to form an idea of its character and prospects. This is certainly not favorable. Its imperfect state of preparation, its dusty and choked up avenues and general air of discomfort and confusion are not what people were led to expect from the boasted French talent for organization. It would have been better to have delayed the opening awhile than to have made such a show as this. What is the use of despotic institutions if they cannot insure something a little less democratic and disorderly?

It is impossible to come to any other conclusion on reading this account than that the Exhibition must prove a failure. With the exception of the London one everything of the kind that has been attempted-our own not excepted-has been so. The present Exhibition may serve to feed the vanity of the French and to put money in the pockets of the Paris marchands; but it will disappoint the rest of the world. So far as Americans are concerned they will derive neither industrial nor commercial benefits from it. They will simply have an opportunity of seeing the elephant at the largest possible figure. The Paris people are experienced bands in taking care of strangers. The foreigners who have gone there for the Exhibition have already evidence of their hospitable disposition in the raising of the hotel and restaurant prices fifty per cent beyond their usual rates.

As an enterprise professing to have international interests in view it is evident, there fore, that the Exhibition cannot be a success There is wanting on the part of the hosts the spirit required to render it so. Before it is fairly inaugurated the foreign contributors will all be disgusted with it. Between disappointment with the internal arrangements and lannoyance at the extortions practised on them they will soon wish themselves home again. But they are unreasonable in this. They had fair warning that the thing was not got up for their benefit. They were invited there for a political, and not for an industrial object. This was simply to assist the Emperor in bridging over by a so-called Industrial Congress the domestic and diplomatic embarrassments in which he finds himself involved.

Will the Exhibition accomplish that end We doubt it. We question whether it will even be suffered to run its course uninterrupted. There are war clouds gathering in the continental atmosphere. Between the strong anti-French feeling which is manifesting itself in Germany and the unmistakable shaping of events by Russia for the seizure of Constantinople it is not improbable that before the summer is half over the French people will have something more serious than the Exhibition to think of, and that Paris will be emptied of its foreign visitors earlier than either calculate upon.

The Diplomatic Quarrel in Chile and Peru. It appears that the silly misunderstanding between Captain Stanley, of the United States ship Tuscarora, and Admiral Tucker, of the allied navy of Peru and Chile, which caused our government to order that the flag of Peru should not be saluted by American war vessels, has led to some diplomatic complications which are likely to be very annoying and possibly protracted, and may interfere with the practical operations of the peace conference proposed by the government at Washington. We have before stated the facts in this case, which commenced with a supposed insult offered to Captain Stanley on board an English steamer by Admiral Tucker, who was not then in command of the allied squadron, nor was he in uniform, and hence the insult, whatever it was, can hardly be considered an official act, but an affair purely personal between an ex-rebel officer and an officer of our navy. We understand that it is regarded in this light by our Minister to Chile, and that he is anxious that our government should revoke its order. The Minister of foreign affairs for the Chilean government and the Peruvian Minister at Valna raiso, it is understood, consider the slight of some moment, and, having made common cause of it refuse to resume the usual international courtesies with our vessels until the order not to salute the Peruvian flag is rescinded. When all the facts in the case are fully understood by the State Department we presume that the affair will be settled without further trouble. We trust that General Kilpatrick will make such explanations as will enable Mr. Seward to comprehend the whole of this unfortunate dispute, which occurs at a most inopportune time.

The Connecticut Election. The singular results of the Connecticut election have thrown the astonished politicians on both sides into a quandary. The democrats think they have something unprecedentedly glorious to rejoice over, but when they come to look into it they "can't see it." Greeley at first is stupefied by the concussion; but on recovering a little he thinks his party will do better the next time. Raymond, of the Times, as usual, is bothered. He does not know exactly on which side of the fence he ought to jump down, and so he is still waiting for something more definite to turn up. But the most amusing gymnastics are those of the organ of the Manhattan Club-most amusing because they are the most ridiculous. Democratic principles, forsooth, when English tought his battle on the republican war platform, keeping the Seymours, Eatons and Touceys well in the background. Doolittle did little, and Frank Blair and all the other democratic imported stumpers, and the republican outsiders, too. were all Doolittles in this peculiar contest. The World, which in a mean and sneaking way during the canvass bolstered up the showman Barnum to retain the showman's advertisements, shows only a sneaking sort of moral courage in rejoicing over his defeat.

The curious results of this Connecticut elec impose any penalty apon the rioters. We see Laberked. "He who believes in an irresistible tion, however, are easily explained. It was | Every respectable citizen and taxpayer ad-

towards yielding to it himself. Rather let the 1 "a nomination not fit to be made," and the dead weight of Professor Northrop, an associate of Professor Loomis, the blundering astronomer, that broke down General Hawley and his party in three of their four Congressional districts. Profe ssor Northrop had Barnum on one side and Loo, nis on the other to carry-a showman with a ban record, and a professor of astronomy who does not understand his business. It was the woolly L'orse and the shooting stars that broke down the republicans in this battle. On a square party figh, they are still intact, and would doubtless prove in such a fight, on national issues, that they bold to-day the popular majority of the State. The issues which are to determine the position of Connecticut in the next Presidential election have yet to come; but if such scenes as those recently enacted in Congress between Butler and Binghal's are to be the order of the day hereafter in the House, it will not be more than a year before the rule of morality and decency which has laid out Barnum and his associates will be applied, at least in Connecticut, to the republican party as a national organization.

#### Mismanagement of the Associated Pres Agency.

We have received the following note from the General Agent of the Associated Press:-

the General Agent of the Associated Press:

"REW York, March 28, 1867.

TO MENRERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

GENTLEMEN.—Mr. Alexander Wilson, our agent at London, writes that it has been pressed upon him in several quarters that there is urgent need of an advertising agency for American newspapers in that city.

If so disposed will you be kind enough to furnish me for treasmission to him your rates of advertising, specifying the rates for each part of each issue (daily and weekly or semi-weekly), and also the commission which will be allowed on the business which may be forwarded you. Respectfully, J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

Now, we are by no means disposed to comply with this cool request to deviate from our well known custom of never employing drummers and never paying commissions for advertisements. Advertisers have long since learned our invariable rule and know how to avail themselves of the advantages which they secure by direct communication with us.

Nor is this all. We are, moreover, constrained to ask by what instructions of the Associated Press Mr. Alexander Wilson has deemed himself authorized to set up in business at London as an advertising agent? We must protest against any such misapprehension on his part of the functions to be exercised by him as might tempt him to neglect still more than hitherto his specified duties while engaged in hunting up advertisements. Perhaps his having been absorbed in this new occupation may account for the meagreness of his recent despatches. We have to thank him. for instance, for no details of the Reform bill now before the British Parliament, and for not a single word about the opening of the great Paris Exposition. He has surprised us by a similar plentiful lack of news in several other

Mr. Simonton, as General Agent, must be reminded that he might have been warned by his predecessor's example not to exceed his appropriate functions, as he surely does by countenancing and aiding this new enterprise of Mr. Wilson, and also, we must add, by signing with his own name the circular en titled "The Commercial News," which should have been signed by the members or by the Secretary of the Associated Press.

#### The State Constitutional Convention-The Work to be Done A very brief time is allowed to canvass the

merits of those who are to be put forward as candidates for the State Constitutional Convention; but the importance of the questions that will come before that body for con tion and action renders it very desirable that citizens be selected as delegates. The experience of twenty years has shown many imperfections in the organic law of the State, and has suggested many improvements upon the present system of governing the Commonwealth. The principle of the decentralization of power, popular in 1846, and adopted by the Convention of that year as the basis of the State constitution, against the judgment of some of its most intelligent members, has not been found to work to the public advantage or to fulfil the expectations of its advocates. The people, taught by the great lesson of the rebellion the value of concentrated power and direct responsibility in national and State governments. and believing that by such a system alone the alarming corruptions in our legislative, judicial and municipal bodies can be stopped, demand a radical change in the organic law, and look with anxious hope to the coming Convention of Ravision. The first duty of the Convention will be the

remodelling of the system of State government. We believe that the popular sentiment is largely in favor of such a reform in this direction as will secure more direct responsibility to the people and confer greater power upon the executive head of the State. The Governor should have the exclusive privilege of appointing all subordinate officers whose duties are simply those of heads of bureaus formed for the purpose of carrying on the details of the government ander the executive authoritysuch as the Comptroller, the Canal Comm sioners, the Adjutant General, the Attorney General, &c., and his appointments should require the confirmation of the State Senate. In order that the exercise of this large power may be brought directly into accountability to the people the Governor should hold office only for one year. The necessity of submitting his acts every year to the test of the popular vote would ensure an acceptable and honest discharge of his duty by the Executive, and would do much to deter the party to which he might be attached from exercising an improper influence over his appointments. The salary of the chief magistrate of the State should be raised to a respectable amount, say fifteen thousand dollars a year, and he should be provided with a suitable executive mansion. properly furnished, at the expense of the State.

The elective judiciary should be swept out of existence high and low, and the judges should all be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and should hold office during good behavior until attaining the age of sixty years, when they should retire with a pension amounting to one half of the salary received by them at the time of leaving the bench. The power of appointment should reach all judicial officers of every grade, and include also the chief police officers of incorporated cities. This change in the judicial system would, we believe, meet the public approval and receive the endorsement of the

popular vote.